NUMBER 4

W F Percival.

H J Caughman.

m. maglean, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: If paid within three months, If paid within three months after the close of the year, If paid within twelve months after the

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for ten dollars paid at the time of subscribing. No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the editor till arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, inserted for one dollar the first time, and fifty

cents, each subsequent insertion. Persons sending in advertisements are requestec to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly. The Postage wust be paid on all commu-

REPORT on the Agricultural Statistics of Marlborough District, read before the Pee Dee Agricultural Society, at its Semi-annual meeting, in October 1839, by Gen. Jno. McQueen.

The committee appointed by the Society at its June meeting, to take and report a statistical account of the agricultural interests of Marlboro' District state; that the general indifference prevailing with planters, both as to the quantity of land cultivated by them, and its nett product per care, renders it exceedingly difficult to such report as would be entirely saturately to themselves and devoid of some error Yet from the best exertions they could well use, and the most accurate information in their power, they believe that the following may be as correct as can at any time be made in the same way, and under the same cir-

There was cultivated in corn in the year 1538, 21,521 acres, which yielded 210,050 bushels; making an average of a few plough too much. It poorer sub-soit quarts less than 10 bushels per acre.—
There was in cotton 12,882 acres, which yielded 4.938 bales; and in the absence of any better data, if we suppose each bale to contain 1100 pounds of seed cotton it makes contain 1100 pounds of seed cotton it makes
5,431,800 pounds, and an average of 421
pounds and a fraction per acre; or suppose
1200 pounds of seed cotton to the bale
(which would perhaps be a more correct es.)

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The appropriate to the correct with many stripes," and the ligh sectible mould, should be sound and tuil an inch thick; if hat servant which did not know it shall have a few. (hat is, if we have a right to be. have a few. (hat is, if we have a right to be. have a few. (hat is, if we have a right to be. have a few. (hat is, if we have a few threate as the weight of the bales ranged face, and thew away by winds, or was sed welve years ago, Hitchcock's pleugh, then the rounding side up, so that if the frost from 300 to 450 pounds) makes an aver. away by rides. age of within a fraction of 460 pounds per acre. The number of negroes is 3 430, and the amount of money paid for foreign horses, mules, bacon and park is \$5,985.

It would perhaps have been been r, if he cise number of hands employed in rusing three dover, but crowded into ridges, or he and more and improvements is it talls. With regard to the depth of bacommittee had been able to r port the prethe above production; but as the varie y of the aged, to those but just able to commence prettes to waste. Te wrier has a seet ment, a potent for the receipt improved cast, iron hive below the surface. Whether it would that "feareth his Creator." Such a man I some service, it would be impracticable to tained from actual experiment, that an acre plongs." extract from amongs: them, the exact amount of labor engaged; and therefore the entire number of slaves is rendered.

The committee were not required to take any account of small grain, but as the planters have, for the last few years, endeavored. more generally to raise their own flour, if is deemed as a matter of no inconsiderable importance to their interest, and some a tention was therefore paid to it, by which six or seven thousand bushels were found to have been made, principally on the up lands of the District, averaging a very satisfac'ory production to the acre, and making flour equal to any from any other section.

The lands cultivated in corn and cotton vary from the best low lands on the river. to the lightest and most exhausted sand hills; and of course vielded a corresponding production; but whether upon the best or most exhausted lands the committee have been most decidedly impressed with the wholesome advantages arising from the process of manuring--even with decayed vegetable matter, which requires but little preparation to render it valuable, and which abundantly surrounds the field of almost every planter.

Although no great quantity of this manure has yet been used in the District, it is pleasing to find that the minds of our planters are now rapidly turning to this sheet anchor of their agricultural interests, and to believe that the time is not far distant when thousands of acres of our now almost barren lands, will smile with such harves as will well reward the laborer for his toil.

Although your committee could wish, for the interest of our planters, that the sum reported as having been paid for foreign horses, mules, pork, &c. were less than it is, yet they are satisfied, had the account been taken a few years ago, it would have been have now pretty generally ascertained, the the same course is to be pursued, especially signed is by leaving the ground in the best that planters may escape the too free Wm K Poole, folly of employing all their efforts in the production of any one s'aple; -- when, they receive its price in one hand, they extend it with the other, to some foreigner, for the actual necessaries of their own subsistence, and such too, as they might raise with the same, or less labor, than that with which they have in fact procured them.

JOHN McQUEEN,

From the Boston Courier. PLOUGHING AND PLOUGHS.

Ploughing is considered by all farmers as the most important agricultura! operation, either as it regards the immediate crop, or acting with a sounder discretion, than he sible necessity of good ploughing to a suc- search of food.

a portion of the poorer sub-soil, and thereby exposing it to the enriching influence of the atmosphere, and to cover up and prerains, and wasting winds, the light vegetable matter upon the surface, as well as to faciliate the subsequent operations of the husbandmen, are the only important uses of

the plough. Our old fields are rap dly approaching to a state of utter sterlity. At each successive rotation of crops the vegetable mould is becoming thiner, and the product less; and the plough, in the hands of most farmers, so far from deepening the soil, and increasing is powers or producing, is really exhausting it of all its natural fernlity; and will soon render it, as has already been done in some parts of our country by the same means in the detire waste, unfit greasure, which e surface, centuries,

Maine, which, ed with thick forest, and what would have seemed an exhaustest store of food for ve. giration, by means of the plough, robbed of mithe substitution of cast from the all parts. In the substitution of cast from the sub every particle of very pale sustenance, and now absolutely abandened by the occupant les, and such has been the progress in re
My method of burying bees is as follows.

Wash.

hive

plough too much. The poorer sub-soil, truth be c usidered, as it has been denomine every respect. On the bottom of the pit

or acquired finility of the soil. With the consentent of the plough. His science he accound the have, and the earth thrown on ploughs but hale differing in construction in agreed are, a ted by a specimental skill, so as to form a cone above it, which from common wedges, the ground is not from time a time, soggest d to a m various | ag in operates as a roof to urn the water manner as to expose much of its best pro- Prouty & Mear's obtained from the govern experiments, we never suck the top of the of land yielding not more than a ton of hay The prevailing difficulty with all plughs, when burying their bees, drive down a stake to the acre, at the usual season of plouging with the exception of the list named is near the hive, as they say to admit the air; greensward, say the tenth of May, contains that the force necessary in the draught, is but we do not see why a stake, drove with more than welve tons of vegetable matter, not applied directly to the centre of resist. the earth compactly placed around it, can other vegetable remains upon the sur ace. practical farmers, have erred in their notion. And if it could, we do not see the necessity Such a me ho of ploughing, then, as will be that the beam should be placed directly of n, for the object of burying bees is to put best calculated to secure for the benefit of over the lind side of plough and that the them as much as mey be in a size of dorthe crop, this mass of enriching substance, cut of the couler, or the position of the mancy brough the winter, by which their the farmer should not best a e to adopt. By s and ard, should be square, or at a right an- stock of provisions is lengthened out, to secompeledy inverting the sward, and laying gles with he cut of he share, thinking that cure them from sodden and often fatal chant as flat and smooth as the nature of the of the share and coulter make an acute and ges from heat and cold and from storms ground will admit, and then cultivating the gle on the land side, the plough will incline and sunshine. crops without disturbing the soil, with the to fall to the right. This would be the ten- In selecting a place for burying, it is imland may not only be kept in heart, but won- are so constructed as to resist and overcome | we prefer one that is cold to a warm one, derfully improved. With one ploughing this inclination. By so placing the coulter and could we regulate the condition of the in this way, and spreading on one top dres. as to form an acure angle with the plane of earth around them, we would freeze it the sing of compost manure, of about twenty the share, on the land side, the Learn is night after their burial, and keep it frozen eart loads to the acre, and mixing it finely brought more directly over the centre of until time for their exhumation in the with the poor earth at the surface, I have the pough, as is the case with Prouty & spring. raised two crops of grain or roots, and laid Mear's improved plough, and thereby the crops. Ten years ago, I was upon the draugh. It will readily be perceived that buried, the ensuing summer. point of abandoning some of my old fields the force necessary to draw it when so plain despair. They had been collivated in ced, will be greater than if drawn in the the usual mode of ploughing and cropping, usual way, by applying the draught to the alternately under the plough, and in grass, centre. This is decidely one of the most your columns, the following article may not D. St P DaBose, products were insufficient to cover the ex- of the plough, that has been made in modern thus season of the year, when planters find

ing to grass, give me three. a year or more under the plough, nearly benefit to its perfect adaption to the end de- QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF OVERSEERS, John W Hunt, when it is intended to sow wheat or rye, possible, condition. The acure angle, quent imposition of those men, who are des. plough your land so as to turn under the rich mould, bring to the surface a portion of row slice, by the peculi r construction of which the successful and proper manage. S B Dwight, the fresh earth that has never before been this plough, enables me ploughmen to lay ment of the planter's interest entirely de- Elisha Tyler, disturbed by the plough, and mix this well, the furrows together, like feather.edged pend. (if the preceeding crops have not been well boards. This, in greenswar , is very des 1st. "Experiencia docet" is a truth to Benjamin Massey, manured) with a light dressing of well rot- irable, as the grass is thereby prevented which every man of business will readily M Clinton, ted compost, and from twenty to fifty bush- from springing up between the furrow slices lestify, and I know of no business to at de- Wm Reed, els of slaked lime to the acre, and I am con- much more effectually, than when the fur- mands more of this in redient than the fident you will never require a Legislative rows are cut at right an les. The grass is business devolving on the Overscer; and John A Calhoun,

Good ploughing cannot be effected with. out ploughs suitably adapted to the purpose. In this all important agricultural implement. I venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that the Americans have made the future and permanent improvement of greater, and more useful improvements in the soil. The farmer, who so manages his its adaption and fitness for the designed field, as to produce, in the main, the great. purpose, within the last twenty years, than in the best's ate to derive vege able aliment 2nd. The Overseer should be a man (to W S R vinolds est reward for the labor and e-pense bes. have been made in Great Britain for a cen- from the air, and to enable the roots of use the language of Solomon) that can "dis James D Erwin

whose sole object is a present crop, without | cessful tillage, near twenty years ago I per- | Another advantage attending the peculiar portant end may be accomplished by this J C Geiger, regarding the permanent improvement of suided the person, who occupied the farm construction of Messrs. Prouvy & Mears knowledge, which may have given origin L Boozer, his fields. To deepen the soil, by bringing I now own, to send to England for an in- plough, is its durability. When the resist- to the well-known maxim, "A stitch in to the surface a each successive, ploughing. proved Scotch plough, (I think Small's) ance is all upon one side of the beam, there time, saves nine." cultural publications of that time. This to the left, or land side: the friction is her - business in such a manner, that he may be serve from washing rains, and wasting plough into this part of the country. The course, is greater; but when the beam is that he may the better embrace any advanas much disappointed when I witnessed is is upon both sides of the beam, its movement 4th. The Overseer should study the great operations. A huge, mishappen is more regular, and the friction equal in all na ure and disposition of his employer, and can ploughs, furnishes a striking illustration field of ten acres, the an ount of labor sav- the Employer by the Overseer, and if the BF Dunkin. of the superior skill and ingenuity of our ed, added to the amount gained in conse- Employer still wishes his orders carried own mechanics, over of those of Europe. | quence of the improved tilth, when compar-! can now do twice as much work, and do ed with the work of any other plough, is fully to obey, and note the same on his planta. roll W T Ellerbe, Thos. Evans, W H infinitely better, with Prouty & Mears' im- equal to the price paid for it. proved plough, with one horse, and a single hand, then a yoke of oxen and a horse, and one additional hand to drive, could do with the famous Scotch plough.

Public attention was first awakened to the subject of improvements upon the old Strange as the assertion may seem it is purposes designed, that the American cast nevertheless true, that termers generally iron plough, as now constructed, may in is dug considerably larger than the bives, in limb. ated, the most important instrument known two sticks say of scantling, four inches put of the country, Wood's Tyce's. Hitch- settle and run off without injury to the bees. cock's, Howard's and last of all Prouty & On these blocks I by my floor board which shall be beaten with many stripes," and us neral use, and hig ty approved by the comes out, and heavy rains fall, it may knowledge of Carpenter's work, for every pences of a Geological and Agricultural The manner of ploughing, and the kind farmers of New York, was introduced into serve as a roof to carry the water from over experienced Overseer will testify with me Survey of the State. this Sate by Mr. Prouty, who was well ac- the hive and turn it in o the pit below .- that the set of "blue cloths" are the almost 3. The establishment of an Agricultural have also a tendency to diemorsh then atmail quantity as may also be practical use, is will as Straw is then placed as compactly as may sole idlers on every plantation and where School in some central and healthy position therows happed upon each other in such a manus plough, and about two years since, rving we can only say, that in our form r

application of a light dressing of compost, dency, unless the other parts of the plough pertant that a dry one should be chosen, and and had become so impoverished, that the valuable improvements in the construction be altogether unprofitable; particularly at Is ac Le. or. pense of cultivation. The same piece of times, and for which the public are indebted from sad experience, that a change of over. J W Norris, land, which gave me one ton of hay, will to the ingenuity and skill of Messrs. Prouty seers is actually indispensable for the better J N Garvin. now, at the same distance of time after lay- & Mears. A greater case of draught is not regulation and successful management of Thomas Pinckney. the only advantage resulting from this im- heir agricultural interests. Permit me then In the cultivation of land, which has been provement. Another and perhaps greater to make a few remarks on the which is made in the land side of the fur. trute in every respect of those qualities on John M Felder, bounty, as an inducement to cultivate when, completely shut in, and will not repen our while experience may justly include every A B Arnold, jure the crop, or increase the labor of culti- cher qualification, yet human nature teach | D L Wardiaw, vation. Not only in greensward, but in old les that there are such characters in the ground, the superior manner in which the world as know a great deal but do nothing- | Simeon Fair. work is done by this plough is very percept to such characters the Apostic James may tible. There is no tendency to crowd toe have aliaded when he said, "He that ground into ridges : the soil is taken up, as knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to it were, and turned over, and left loose, and to him it is sen?

which was highly recommended in the agri- must be a constant tendency of the plough 31. An Overseer should understand his was before the introduction of the cast iro: by increased in this part, and the wear, of able to have his arrangements well ahead, plough came, and I must coness I was placed more over the centre of the plough, tage that may present itself in the executing Wm J Bull, great y astonished at the first sight of it, and and the resistance which it has to encounter, of the same. combination of wood and iron, it was the pris. These are some of the peculiar as for as in his power, (consistent with what J A Scott. laughing stock of my neighbors, who at properties of this plough, which give it a de- is right and just) acquiesce in all his orders once denounced me as a "book farmer." cid d preference to any other now in use. and requests; and should the Employer John E Frampton. The plough was laid aside, and has been On confering with some of my neighbors, extend an order contrary to his interest or kept for show, and in construction and relative to the work of Prouty & Mears' in any way confuse the arrangement of R F W Alls on. workmanship, when compared with Ameri- plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a plant tion work, it should be pointed out to

> Lexington, Mass. From the New England Farmer. BURYING BEES IN WINTER.

Our last swarm came off in June, and notwithstanding the old adage that "a swarm fashioned, wedge-like plough, by the wri- in June is not worth a spoon" we should reings of Mr. J. fferson, who in 1798. pub. fuse an offer of two spoons for this, and lished his new theory of the construction of more, unless they were very nice and very the mould board, formed upon mathematical heavy. True, the quantity of honey which and philosophical principles. It was in they have gathered is not very great, but, consequence, of a suggestion from him, that with our way of managing such hives, we Robert Smah, of Ponsylvania, in 1803, think amply sufficient for their supply. We "Ewell's Medical Companion," by the freof land in substituted the cast iron for the wooden propose burying hem through the winter, a were cover- mould board, for which he obtailed a pat- practice which we have adopted in two suc-

ducing this implement to a fitness for the The operation is performed the last of Noto min. About filteen years since the cast square, are so placed that a cavity may be from share came into general use in this left into which the water if there is any may be well to do so we cannot say. Some, consisting of the roots and tops of grass and lance. Waters on this subject, as well as form an air hole more than the carth itself.

We, in both instances of our former buryhe land to grass. In the ordinary way of power n cessary to move it, is applied more ing, took them up some of the last days of cul ivating, four ploughings, as many times directly to the centre of resistance, and the March, and all the dead we found from the harrowing, and two dressings of manure, are force required to move it, and overcome four hives thus kept would not half fill a percons dered necessary. I have then saved his resistance, is of course less than when son's hand, and on exposure to the sun and three ploughings, and as many harrowings, applied on one side. I cannot better make atmosphere, the living were as bright and one dressing of manure, and at the same myself understood, than by supposing the lively as though they had known no winter, time have deepened, and permanently im- land, or left hand side of a harrow, to be and they gave swarms earlier and more proved the soil, and more than doubled my kept on a straight line with the line of frequently than did the bives that were not

F-om the Charleston Courier.

MESSRS. EDITORS .- If not intruding on John P Richardson, James B Richards n.

towed, will undoubtedly be considered as tury. From a conviction of the indispen-plants to penetrate, and strike down in ero both time and judgment." not only how to do, but when, as a considerable and im- J A Addison,

into execution, it is the duty of the Overseer | siness for the Convention were, B R Cartion day book.

5 h. The Overseer should endeavor to of the people under his charge, so that he Dunkin, W Brooks, and F Massey. may apportion his work to their several abil its, yet without any apperent or visible following additional delegates were present. distinction, and as regards their character he will scarcely meet any difficulty.

6th, The Overseer should have a tolerable knowledge of physic, that he may be able to administer medicine properly, when | Calhoun. sickness demands, and for this knowledge every Overseer should be in possession of D. Fenley. quent perusal of which he will find great good resulting from little knowledge--or in other words, a little knowledge of medicine may do wonders at times. A day journal should certainly be kept.

7th. It is highly desirable that an Over. seer should have some knowledge of surgery. that he may be able with safety to open

8th. An Overseer should be a humane Lord, "Be ye merciful," at the same time without pariality. "That servant which knoweth his master's 'will and doeth it NOT,

they are not under the control of some posi- of the State. tive superintendent, a year's work has been made out of a three month's job.

10th. To conclude, an Overseer should somewhere else in the State. in a sover, bonsst, industrious, humane and knowing man, a man of truth and a man recommend without any hesitation to every Planter who may wish order, discipline and subordination, the only way to the successful management of the agricultural interest. AN OVERSEER.

AGRICULTUAL CONVENTION. The following list of delegates we copy from the Columbia Telescope. From Marlborough.

John McQueen, James Gillespie, W T Ellerbe, Chesterfield Thomas E Powe, J Wright,

Marion Thomas Evans, B Moody,

William Evans Edgefield. W Brooks, A P Butler.

James Terry, J O Nicholson, Darlington. Thomas E Melver, Thomas P Lide, W H Cannon, sr. J F Ervin,

W Wingate Fairfield J B Davis, J Myers. J H M ans, W K Davis, Edward Means, D Elkin Chester

T W Moore, J D Crawford Richland. Robert W Gibbes, F H Elmore, Robert Henry, James Gregg.

Thomas J Wilder, J W English, Anderson and Pickens. JPR ...d. Jesse M'Kinney,

Spartanburgh. John Crawford, Samuel N Evans,

Orange and St. Matthews. S Glover, Jacob S.rowman, D F Jamison, Lancaster.

J P Crockett, John M Baskin.

Abbeville, P F Moragne, James Fair, George M'Duffie, Newberry,

Greenville, Bannister

Barnwell. Charles R Carroll. J II Hammond. W Gilmore Sims,

Lexington.

St. Phillip's and St. Michael's. W Washington. F D Quash, St. John's Berkely. . P P Palmer. John H Dawson, St. Andrew's, B R Carroll,

St. John's Colleton. J Jenkins Mickle. W M Murray St. Helena Island.

Prince William's. Prince George Winyaw.

All Saints. The committee of lifteen, to prepare bu-

Cannon, Jas. B Davis, J Gregg. W Revnolds, J P Richardson, A B Arnold, J H find out the ability, character and disposition | Hammond, F D Quash, J A Scott, B F On the second evening of the meeting

From Fairfield .- W J. Alston, John M. Robertson, Burrel B. Cook. From Sumter .- Hon. J. S. Richardson.

From Anderson .- J. B. Reed, J. E. From Richland .- R. H. Goodwyn, D.

From Edgefield .- M. Watson.

From Lexington .- II. Arthur. From Union .- Z. P. Herndon.

From Prince George Winyaw .- Thos. The President called for the Report of

the Committe of fifteen, when the Chairman, B. R. Carroll. Esq. submitted the following REPORT. The Committee appointed to prepare busi-

ness for the Agricultural Convention, beg leave respectfully to repor': That after on man, remember the injunction of our enquiry in which the sentiments of the different sections of our State have been consulted, they are of opinion that the following subjects are fit and proper for the consideration of the convention, viz:

1. The creation by the Legislature, of an Agricultural professorship in the South

2. The appropriation by the Logisla-9th. An overseer should have some ture of a sum of money to defray the ex-

4. The establishment of a State. Board of Agriculture, to meet at Columbia or

5. The introduction into our free

schoools of some elementary work on Agri-

In limiting their recommendation to the propositions alluded to, the committee have done so with the view of not crowding upon

the conevntion the consideration of too many to ics of abounding interest. They believe that the fault of our Agricultural meetings has heretofore been, that they have attempted too much, and done too little. Hoping, therefore, that they have selected such matters as will interest the convention. they beg to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." The Report having been laid before the

Convention for discussion, Charles R. Carroll, Esq., addressed the Chair in support of its recommendations. He was followed by James II. Hammond, Esq., in opposition, John A. Calhoun, Esq., and B. R. Carroll, Esq., spoke in reply to Col. Hammoned.

B. R. Carrol, Esq., moved to consider the propositions of the report separately, and to add to the first and second propositions, the words, " and that the same be recommended to the Legislature; so that they would read as follows:

1. The creation, by the Legislature, of an Agricultural Professorship in the South Carolina College, and that the same be recommended to the Legislature.

2. The appropriation, by the Legisla. ture of a sum of money to defray the expences of a Geological and Agricultural survey of the State, and that the same be recommended to the Legislature.

Col. Hammond moved to lay the first proposition on the table, which was agreed to.-He then moved to lay the second proposition on the table, which was rejected. The Ayes not being satisfied, the votes were taken by tellers, when it was found that there were 31 Ayes and 57 Noes. So the second proposition was before the meeting.

H. H. Thomson, Esq. moved, "That upon that proposition, there should be a division of the question, and that the vote should be taken on the propriety of recommending a Geological survey apart from an Ags cultural survey."

This motion was under discussion, when t was moved by Dr. Arnold, that the Convention do now adjourn, to meet on to mor-

row evening at 51.2 o'clock. The Convention then adjourned. ROBERT. W. GIBBES.

WEDNESDAY. Nov. 27, 1839.

The Convention was organized at the hour appointed. The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

The President stated that the Convention was prepared for business, and that the subject for their consideration was " the propriety of recommending to the Legislature Geological survey apart from an Agricultural survey of the State."

Gen. McDuffie addressed the Convention